

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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RONALD J. ALLISON,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE CLARK  
COUNTY PSYCHIATRISTS &  
PSYCHOLOGISTS,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-cv-01411-RFB-MDC

**ORDER**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Before the Court is the Honorable Magistrate Judge Maximiliano D. Couvillier's Report and Recommendation. ECF No. 7. For the following reasons, the Report and Recommendation is adopted.

**II. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

On July 28, 2021, Plaintiff filed a Complaint initiating this case. ECF No. 1. On July 28, 2021, an Advisory Letter was sent to the Plaintiff by the Clerk of Court. ECF No. 2. The Advisory Letter states:

Change of Address: You should immediately file with the Court written notification of any change of address you have. This change of address includes moving to a new institution or being released on parole. The written notification must include proof of service upon each opposing party or the party's attorney. If you fail to follow this rule, the Court may dismiss your case. (Local Rule IA 3-1).

On January 19, 2024, Magistrate Judge Couvillier issued an order instructing the Plaintiff to pay the filing fee or file a complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* before or on

February 19, 2024. ECF No. 6. The order advised that a failure to comply with this order would result in a recommendation to dismiss this action without prejudice. No filing fee or application to proceed *in forma pauperis* was provided. On February 21, 2024, Magistrate Judge Couvillier issued a Report and Recommendation recommending dismissal for the Plaintiff's failure to comply with the prior order. ECF No. 7. On March 4, 2024, the Report and Recommendation sent by the Court was returned to sender as the package was undeliverable. ECF No. 8.

### III. DISCUSSION

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of L.A., 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party's failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. See Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv., 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order).

In determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. See In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig., 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting Malone, 833 F.2d at 130).

The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See Anderson v. Air West, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

1 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used  
 2 to correct the party's failure that brought about the court's need to consider dismissal. See Yourish  
 3 v. Cal. Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less drastic  
 4 alternatives before the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor); accord  
 5 Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002) (explaining that "the persuasive  
 6 force of" earlier Ninth Circuit cases that "implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives  
 7 prior to disobedience of the court's order as satisfying this element[,] i.e., like the "initial granting  
 8 of leave to amend coupled with the warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,] have been  
 9 "eroded" by Yourish). Courts "need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally  
 10 dismissing a case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives." Henderson v. Duncan,  
 11 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this court cannot operate without collecting  
 12 reasonable fees, and litigation cannot progress without Boyd's compliance with court orders, the  
 13 only alternative is to enter a second order setting another deadline. But the reality of repeating an  
 14 order is that it often only delays the inevitable and squanders the court's finite resources. The  
 15 circumstances here do not indicate that this case will be an exception. Setting another deadline is  
 16 not a meaningful alternative given these circumstances. So the fifth factor favors dismissal.

#### 17 IV. CONCLUSION

18 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the Report and Recommendation is **ADOPTED**  
 19 **IN FULL.**

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that this case is **DISMISSED without prejudice.**

21 **IS IT FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court is instructed to close this case.

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 23 **DATED:** July 2, 2025

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**RICHARD F. BOULWARE, II**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**